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2. Carpets were first made in Asia, some 26 hundred years before Christ. While Europe was inhabited by savages, the Egyptians were inviting their Sacred Bulls to "Have a Rug."
3. In 1745 the Earl of Pembroke located a carpet factory at Wilton, England, from whence the name "Wilton Rugs" originated.
4. A tough, wear-resisting yarn is first placed on reels and then wound onto spools.
5. Twisting the yarns together to add strength.
6. As the yarn is wound onto the large spools, it is tied together. Each spool holds 280 miles of yarn.
7. Starching the warp and drying on steam rollers. This gives a "stiffnessto the rug."
8. Winding the cop for the shuttle.
9. Designing the patterns for the rugs.
10. Working the design into a set of cards. Afterwards they are sewed together into a continuous belt, called the Jacquard.
11. Where the rug "looms."
12. Spools of colored yarn are placed on frames at rear of the loom, one color to a frame.
13. Leaving the frames.
14. At the top of the loom is the Jacquard which controls numerous cords and wires, -- and is operated something like a player-piano.
15. Each card in its turn presses on a cylinder covered with needles which in their turn slip through the holes of the Jacquard, controlling thsreads which form the pattern.
16. Strings raising the different yarns.
17. A shuttle passing from one side to the other binds the yarns together.
18. In Wilton weaving a knife-tipped wire follows the shuttle, which, when removed, cuts the loops, thus forming the nap or plush surface called "Pile."
19. Burling ----- Searching for bad spots and mending.
20. The Pile is cut to a certain height by mower-like knives.
21. Sewing strips together.
22. Stretching and ironing out to give desired finish.
23. Fringing the rugs.
24. "Were a man to live as long as Methuselah he would never cease to find fresh beauties in a Persian Carpet." M. Charles Blanc.
25. The End.

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